Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1372.] TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 31, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

SALE BY AUCTION.

The SCHOONER ORION

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on Thursday, February 2, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the merchants' Coffee-House, in Second Street, on two and four months' credit, for approved notes with an indorser.

The Orion is sixteen months old, her frame is of the best of White Oak; she is a faithful built vessel, handsomely finished, and well found in every particular, is ready to receive a cargo, and can be sent to sea without any expense on her hull sails or rigging. She stows six hundred barrels, has a handsome cabin and steerage, and a half deck which will stow seventy-five or eighty barrels. She is a fast-sailing vessel, and has been newly caulked, graved, painted, and put in thorough repair in every respect. Her Inventory may be seen by applying to mr. SAMUEL SMITH, Ship-broker, No. 86 south Front-street, or to the captain, on board said schooner, laying opposite mess. Wills & Yardley's wharf, adjoining Chesnut-street wharf---where she at any time may be thoroughly examined by those who wish to purchase.

January 30 §

FOR SALE,

THE SHIP MARY,
SAMUEL PARKER, MASTER,

Two hundred tons burthen. Apply to JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.

If the MARY is not sold in a few days, she will tak freight for Hamburg. Apply as above.

October 31. d

For Sligo and Killibegs,

The American Ship NANCY,
Cuthbert Riggs, master.

Will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to

William Bell;

Who has for sale,
4 Trunks Printed Cottons, well assorted
3 Bales Irish Flannels, and 2 boxes Linens
25 Pipes Brandy
Madeira Wine; Indigo. Russia Matts.
Also,
A few barrels Prime IRISH BEEF, PORK, OATMEAL, &c.

November 11, 1796, mwstf

MRS. GRATTAN

Respectfully informs her friends, and the public in general, that on Tuesday the 10th day of January, she proposes opening, at No. 39, North Sixth-street,

A Linen and Muslin Warehouse.

Book Muslins, from 6/3 to 12/11 per yard
Jaconet ditto, from 8/8 to 9/8 per yard
Striped ditto, from 7/10 to 10/10 per yard
Fine Cossaes
Tambour'd Book Muslins, from 13/9 to 21/ per yard
India Muslin, from 11/3 to 15/ per yard
Sheeting Muslin
Jaconet muslin Handkerchiefs, from 4/3 to 6/ per hdkf.
Book muslin Handkerchiefs from 5/3 to 10/6 per hdkf.
Muslin color'd and border'd Handkerchiefs
Dacca Handkerchiefs
Tambour'd Cravats from 10/8 to 11/11
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Cambric, from 11/3 to 16/3 per yard
Table Cloths
Huckabuck Towelling
Women's Cotton Hose, from 6/8 to 13/ per pair
Dimity from 5/10 to 6/11
Men's Silk Hose
Tambour'd muslin Handkerchiefs from 11/11 to 13/2
Irish linens for Gentlemen's Shirts, from 5/5 to 9/7

And a variety of other articles.

N. B. Orders received for all kinds of ready made Linen, Gentlemen's Shirts, ruffled or plain, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Houshold Linen, &c. &c.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 3 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto, 4 dollars.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 5 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 6 dollars.
A plain shirt, made and marked, 5 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 dollars.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 6 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 1-2.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 6 1-2 dollars.
A very fine ruffled ditto 8 dollars.
Linen included.

January 13. §

Bank of Pennsylvania,

January 4, 1797.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of sixteen dollars on each share was declared for the last 6 months, which will be paid to the Stockholders after the 14th inst.

JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.

Jan. 3. dtf.

Washington Canal Lottery,

No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a Canal through the City of Washington, from th Potomac to the Eastern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz.	1 Prize of	20,000 dollars,	20,000
	1 ditto	10,000	10,000
	7 last drawn Tickets, each	5,000	35,000
	6 ditto	1,000	6,000
	10 ditto	400	4,000
	20 ditto	100	2,000
	55 ditto	50	2,750
	5750 ditto	12	69,008
	To be raised for the Canal,		26,250
	5850 Prizes,		175,000
	11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.		
	17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -		175,000

☞ The Commissioners have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, Feb. 11. §

Fresh Garden, Grass and Flower-Seeds, Roots, &c. &c.

This day landing from the ship Eagle, captain Fosdick, from London,

And FOR SALE by
GOLDTHWAIT & MOORE,
Corner of Walnut and Second-streets,

A most capital and extensive Assortment of
GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER-SEEDS, ROOTS, &c. &c.

Among which are,

Five kinds	Asparagus	Three kinds	Cresses
Four	Berecole	Twelve	Onion
Twenty-five	Beans	Thirteen	Radish
Six	Beets	Fifteen	Turnip
Eleven	Brocoli	Fifteen	Peas
Twenty-six	Cabbage	Six	Savoy
Six	Carrot	Four	Parsnip
Three	Cauliflower	Twenty-three	Melon
Five	Celery	Twenty-one	Lettuce
Ten	Cucumber		

Common and lemon Thyme
Curled leaf and sprigged Parsley
Pot Marygold Pot Marjorum
Balm Thyme Mangel Wurtzel
Leek Kail Shallots
Rape Seed Rye Grass Saint Foin Lucerne
Red and white Clover Timothy, &c. &c.

With a curious collection of the most esteemed
FLOWER-SEEDS and ROOTS,

Being the most extensive ever imported into this city. The above are from a capital Seedsman in London, and are warranted fresh and good.

Printed catalogues may be had by applying as above.

Dec. 17 §

The Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Population Company

Are requested to meet at the Company's Office, No. 53, North Fourth-street, on Wednesday, the 1st of February next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proceedings of the Company, and of making further assessments on the shares, in order to defray the expences of the Company agreeable to the 20th, Article of the Constitution.

By order of the Board.

SOLOMON MARACHE, Secretary.

January, 23d, 1797. dtFeb.1.

Women's Cloaks.

GEORGE DOBSON,
No. 25, South Third-street,

Has just received, per Eagle, Capt. Fosdick, via London, an assortment of

Scarlet, Drab, Purple and Pearl } Cloaks trimmed with fur and ermine.

December 15. §

Cheap French China.

THE subscribers finding it impossible to supply their store with any more China from France, the prices being too immoderate in the manufactories, give notice that they will sell at prime cost the remaining stock on hand, consisting of

Dessert Setts,
Tea-Table Setts
Separate Cups and Saucers
Groupes and Figures
Alabaster Vases
Looking Glasses, in gilt frames,
Besides India Japan'd Toilet Desks, Chairs, Tables nad Quadrille Boxes.

PASQUIER & Co.
No. 91, South Second-street.

December 5th. tt

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE Sales of LANDS of the United States, in the North-Western Territory, heretofore advertised in the several public papers, will commence this evening, at the City Tavern——to be continued from day to day, 'till the tenth of February next, if not sooner sold.

January 4 §

Public Notice,

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I have applied to the judges of the Supreme Court of this state, to supply the defect in my Title to a lot of ground, situate on the West side of Fourth-street, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in length 56 feet, bounded Northward and Westward, by ground of the subscriber, Southward by ground of Edward Shippen, and Eastward by Fourth-street, occasioned by the loss of a deed from Timothy Harrington, John Lewis and James Walton, by their attorney Robert Mollyneux—All persons concerned, are required to appear before two of the justices of the said court, at the house of Thomas M'Kean, esq. the Chief Justice of the state, on the 30th inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to make their answer to the bill of the subscriber, filed in the office of Edward Burd, esq. Prothonotary of the said court.

WILLIAM SHIPPEN, jun.

Philadelphia, January 6th, 1797. dt30th

In order to comply with contracts, I will sell, for approved bonds, on 3 equal annual payments,

A Square of LOTS,

At the upper end of Fredericksburg, beginning opposite to the lower corner of Doctor Wellford's, on Caroline-street, and running up to the cross street leading to Fitzhugh's ferry, and from thence back to Sophia-street. This square I have laid off into 24 lots, 27 and an half feet front, and 122 back, 12 on Caroline-street, and 12 on Sophia-street. Nine of those on Caroline-street I have leased on an annual ground rent of 8 and 10 pounds, to the amount of 74 pounds, and the vacant lots a purchaser could enhance the value of by building small houses, which will as readily procure tenants as pots or goards will Martins in the spring, and yield a greater profit in proportion to their cost than large buildings. Those who incline to purchase may know the terms by applying to

HENRY FITZHUGH.

Bell-Air, Dec. 8, 1796. 7thJ.d4w

The Elephant,

Now exhibited, was bought for Ten Thousand Dollars.

He is 3 years old, 6 feet high, growing to 18 feet.

He eats 150 weight a-day, and drinks a barrel of water; he has drank some days forty bottles of porter, drawing the corks with his trunk.

He is perfectly inoffensive; travels loose, at the rate of five miles an hour, and is the greatest curiosity ever brought to this Continent.

He is to be seen 'till the 15th of January, in Market-street between Third and Fourth-streets, at a quarter of a dollar, that every one may see him—after which time the former price of half a dollar will be resumed.

He will leave Philadelphia as soon as the weather will permit.

December 31 d

WM. HAYDON,

Drawing-Master, from London,

Where he has studied several years under one of the most eminent masters in that science, attends young Ladies and Gentlemen at their respective homes. His terms are 6 dollars per month for attendance three times per week. Likewise all kinds of ornamental Painting, Flowers, Fruit, &c. taught on the above terms. A line directed to W. H. left with the Editor of this Gazette, will be immediately attended to.

January 13. eo2w

SALT PETRE.

A large quantity of Double-Refined Salt Petre for sale at No. 25, South Third-street.

November 5.

A CARD.

If Monsieur G. H. SOHLE,

Who left Bordeaux the 20th June last, and arrived at Boston about the middle of August, in the schooner Jane, is in Philadelphia, he is requested to call on Joseph Anthony & Co. No. 5, Chesnut-street, who will give him some information of importance.

December 24, 1796. §

WM. HOLDERNESSE, No. 76,

HIGH-STREET,

Has received by the late arrivals,

A Well Selected ASSORTMENT of
Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery, and Haberdashery Goods,

Which he will sell, wholesale and retail, on the very lowest terms;

Amongst which are

Some elegant 4-4 and 7-8 Chintzes and Cottons, new patterns
Ditto Furniture ditto
Ditto Dimity
Tamboured, Book, and Jaconet Muslins
Ditto in Gold and Silver
Ditto Neckcloths, very fine
Mantuas of the first quality
Silk and Cotton Hosiery
Umbrellas of the first quality, assorted
Irish Linens, very fine, and Table Linens
Marseilles and Cotton Counterpanes
Rose Blankets assorted—&c. &c.

October 26. d

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company,

January 6, 1797

At a meeting of the President and Managers, a dividend of five dollars per share, was declared for the last half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their representatives any time after the 21st of this month.

TENCH FRANCIS, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS,

For carrying the Mails of the UNITED STATES,

On the following Post Roads, will be received until the first day of March next inclusive:

1. From Charleston, S. C. by Jacksonboro' and Coosahatchy, to Savannah, twice a week. Receive the Mail at Charleston every Tuesday and Friday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Savannah the next Friday and Monday, by 8 A. M. *Returning*, receive the Mail at Savannah ev. Saturday, by 6, P. M. and Wednesday by 6, A. M. and deliver it at Charleston the next Tuesday and Friday by noon.

Proposals for this route will be received by the post-master at Savannah.

2. From Coosahatchy to Beaufort once a week—

Receive the mail at Coosahatchy every Thursday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Beaufort by noon on Friday. *Returning*, leave Beaufort every Friday by 3, P. M. and arrive at Coosahatchy on Saturday by 8, A. M.

Proposals for carrying the mail on this route will be received by the post-master at Beaufort.

Note 1. The Post-master General may alter the times for the arrival and departure of the mails at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expence that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. For every hours delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed by contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 3. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state the alteration desired and the price he will carry the mail for with and without such alteration.

Note 4. The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of April next and to continue until the 30th of September in the year 1800.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Post Master General.

General Post Office, Philadelphia, Jan. 13, 1796.

Jan. 16. d6w.

MRS. GRATTAN

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City, that the third

LADIES' CONCERT

Will be on Tuesday next, at the Assembly Room.

ACT I.

Overture, - - - - - - *Pleyel.*
Pastoral Song, Mrs. GRATTAN, - - *Haydn.*
Sonnata, Piano Forte, - - - *Reinagle.*
Recitative, "*Comfort ye my people*", *Mrs.* GRATTAN, - *Handel.*
Chorus and the Glory, - - - *Handel.*

ACT II.

Concerto Violoncello,
Song, Mrs. GRATTAN. - *Guglumi*
Sonnata, Piano Forte, - - - *Ferrari.*
Song, Mr. HILL, - - - - - *Handel.*
Chorus, "*For unto us*", - - - *Handel.*

Mrs. Grattan begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen, that the subscription-book is at her house No 39, North Sixth-street, for the reception of those names who wish to honor her with their commands.—A subscription for eight nights 16 dollars, including a Gentleman and Lady's ticket, both transferrable—Half subscriptions 8 dollars, including one ticket.—Single ticket 2 dollars.

Mrs. Grattan takes the liberty of requesting the subscribers to send for their tickets any day after Thursday, the 15th of December, at No. 39, North Sixth-street.

☞ Single tickets to be had the day of the Concert only, at the Bar of Mr. Oellers's Hotel.

† The Concert to begin at half past six; and at half past eight, the music will attend for the Ball.

January 28 ||

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On Saturday, the 28th January, at the Merchants' Coffee-House,

A NOTE,

Drawn by William Burgis and Co. of South Third-street, near Market-street, Linen Drapers, in favour of Robert Burgis, jun. or order, for 600 dollars. The said Note became due the 30th Dec. last, and was protested for non-payment.

For approved notes at 60 days.

January 3

FOR SALE,

About 1,600 acres of Land,

WELL situated, laying on and between Marsh and Beech Creeks, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in four separate Patents. For terms of sale apply to

Wm. Blackburn,
No. 64, South Second-street

January 26. mwstf

Washington Lottery.

TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchased or exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Chesnut-street, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public inspection. Also Canal Lottery Tickets for sale or exchanged for prizes drawn in the Washington Lottery, of which the 54th and 55th days returns are received.

☞ The Business of a Broker carried on as usual.

January 12. ttstf

All Persons having Demands

Against the Estate of the late Thomas Franklin, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts for settlement; and those indebted to make immediate payment, to ISRAEL PLEASANTS, WALTER FRANKLIN, or SAMUEL R. FRANKLIN, } Executors.

January 24th, 1796. eo2w

Wants a Situation,

As a Housekeeper, an English woman, completely qualified in every respect to keep a Gentleman's House. Enquire of the Printer.

January 26 *5t

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 313, HIGH-STREET.

GEORGE DAVIS announces to his professional friends, and the Gentlemen of the Law, generally, through the Union, that his late importation of BOOKS is now arranged, and ready for Sale, from a single volume to an entire library, without any advance upon his former exceeding low prices, which for several years past have in so distinguished a manner recommended them to notice

Printed Catalogues containing the most extensive collection of the latest English and Irish Editions ever imported into this country, are published, and will be delivered gratis on application.

Orders addressed to G. D. in writing from any distance shall be punctually attended to.

A number of TRUNKS for Sale.

ALSO, TO BE LET,

A convenient LOFT, near Market Street Wharf.

ov.8. tn&f3w

FOR SALE,

At Whitesides' Tea Ware-House,

No. 99, North Second Street.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, } Fresh Teas. { Hyson Skin. Souchong, Bohea

Dec. 9. 3taw3m.

Le Breton,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentist to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris,

Keeps a complete assortment of every thing necessary to be used for the

Preservation of the Mouth and Teeth.

Patent Mineral Teeth, and Human & Ivory Teeth; Dentrifice in powder; Opiate; excellent Elixir for sweetening the mouth and preserving the teeth—he also furnishes Brushes and soft Sponges.

*** He lives in Chesnut-street, No. 135, above Fourth-street.

November 26. tts

For Sale, or Charter,

The Ship *DIANA,*
SAMUEL PILE, Master,

Burthen 205 47-95 tons register, built in Philadelphia in the year 1792, of live oak and red cedar, and was sheathed 13 months ago, she has just had a compleat out-fit, and may be sent to sea at a very trifling expence.

For terms apply to
Philip Nicklin & Co.

Who have for sale on board said vessel,
27 casks of fine yellow paint.
9 boxes and 12 bundles of writing slates.
1 box ink stands and note presses.
14 bales of sail canvas.

And on hand,

Imperial, Hyson, and, Souchong } TEAS.

40,000 pieces Nankeens of the first quality.
19 tubs Quicksilver.
2 chests Bandanno handkerchiefs.
A few chests Manchester goods well assorted in Corduroys, thicksets, Ginghams, Muslinets, Dimities, &c.
3 boxes black sewing silk.
180 crates Queens ware well assorted.
10 tons sheet lead.
Nails assorted, flat and sharp points.
London Particular, London Market, New-York Market, } Madeira Wine in pipes and hogsheads.
40 pipes and 10 hogsheads Teneriffe wine.
8 tierces Snake Root.
230 logs Mahogany.

Nov. 7. tth&stf

Twenty Guineas Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 23d October, a Dark MULATTO BOY, named MOSES; 21 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a mixed green coat, with a green velvet cape and oval yellow buttons; a striped vest; a pair of dark spotted pantaloons, and whole boots much worn. It is probable he may change his name and dress. He has been accustomed to driving a carriage, and waiting. The above reward will be paid for securing him so that the subscriber may get him again, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

Robins Chamberlaine.

Easton, Maryland, Nov. 10. 14 §1m2awtf

New Theatre.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 1,
Will be presented, the Historical Play of

Columbus;

Or, A WORLD DISCOVERED.

WITH NEW SCENERY, MACHINERY, DRESSES AND DECORATIONS.

The music composed by Mr. Reinagle.

The processions and Pageant by Mr. Byrne.

In this Play the manners and customs of Mexico and Peru characterize the first discovered nations of America. Such deviation from Historical truth was deemed necessary for dramatic effect, and has enabled the author to introduce the pathetic Tale of CORA AND ALONZO, from Marmontel's *Incas*.

The PROLOGUE will be spoken by Mr. WIGNELL.

SPANISH PARTY.

Columbus,	Mr. *Cooper*
Alonzo,	Mr. *Moreton*
Harry Herbert,	Mr. *Wignell*
Doctor Dolores,	Mr. *Harwood*
Bribon,	Mr. *Francis*
Roldan,	Mr. *Fox*
Valverdo,	Mr. *Darley*
Moseoso,	Mr. *Blissett*
Captain,	Mr. *M'Donald*
1st Spaniard,	Mr. *Darley*, jun.
2d Spaniard,	Mr. *Morgan*

INDIANS.

Orozimbo,	Mr. *Warren*
Solasco,	Mr. *L'Estrange*
Catalpo,	Mr. *Warrell*
Cuto,	Mr. *Warrell*, jun.
Cora,	Mrs. *Merry*
Nelti,	Mrs. *Francis*
Priestesses of the Sun,	Mrs. *L'Estrange*, Mrs. *Mechtler*, &c.

Indian Women.—Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Doctor, Miss Milbourne, Miss Oldfield Miss L'Estrange, Miss Bates, Miss Anderson, and M'elle Sophie

In act 1.

A PROCESSION OF INDIANS, and the first Landing of COLUMBUS.

In act 3.

REPRESENTATION OF A STORM AND EARTHQUAKE: With a Grand ERUPTION from a VOLCANO.

In act 4.

A MARCH of SACRIFICE, and Procession to the Execution of CORA.

The whole to conclude with *A GRAND PAGEANT*.

The scene of the Volcano designed by J. Richards, Esq. R. A. principal Scene Painter to Covent-Garden Theatre.

The rest of the Scenery designed by Mr. Milbourne, and the whole executed by him and under his direction.

Machinist, Mr. Lenthall.

The dresses designed by Mr. Gibbons.

To which will be added,
A MUSICAL FARCE, called

The Flitch of Bacon;

Or, *DUNMOW PRIORY*.

Wilson,	Mr *Darley*.
Greville,	Mr. *Darley*, jun.
Major Benbow,	Mr. *Bates*
Tipple,	Mr. *Prigmore*,

Being his first appearance at this Theatre.

Ned,	Mr. *J. Warrell*
Kilderkin,	Mr. *Morgan*,
Putty,	Mr. *Mitchell*
Justice Benbow,	Mr. *Warrell*
Eliza,	Mrs. *Warrell*

On Friday, the Tragedy of VENICE PRESERV'D, with entertainments.

Box, One Dollar twenty-five cents. Pit Seven Eighths of a Dollar, and Gallery, half a dollar.

☞ Tickets to be had at H. & P. Rice's Book-store No. 50 High-street, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places a quarter before 5 o'clock, and to order them, as soon as the company are seated, to withdraw, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office on Saturday morning, as usual.

The Doors of the Theatre will open at 5, and the Curtain rise precisely at 6 o'clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA!

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,
Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, at 7 o'clock,
Will be delivered,
THE EFFECTS OF AMBITION AND GUILT,
Considered, traced and exemplified in the character of

Macbeth.

With recitations of the most striking scenes, and moral and critical observations on the character, and on the author.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Poulson, jun. at the Library; at mr. M'Elwee's looking-glass-store, No. 70, S. Fourth-street; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookseller, Market-street—Half a dollar each.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
Mr. and Mrs. TOMPKINS.

Pantheon,

AND RICKETTS's AMPHITHEATRE.
For EQUESTRIAN and STAGE PERFORMANCES.
Corner of Chesnut and Sixth-streets.

THIS EVENING, Tuesday, Jan. 31,
By Particular Desire,

Don Juan;

Or, THE LIBERTINE DESTROY'D

MR. RICKETTS will in particular on that evening go thro' a variety of Performances in the

Equestrian Exercises.

A new comic Song, called
THE TINKER,
By Mr. Sully.
THE IRISH NEWSMAN,
By Mr. Sully.

The whole to conclude with the comic Pantomime of
ROBINSON CRUSOE;
Or, Harlequin Friday.

†‡† Doors to open at five, and the performances to commence at a quarter after six o'clock.

Tickets to be had at the usual places, and of Mr. Tompkins, at Mr. Albertus's, Front-street, second door below Spruce-street.

January 31 tit

From the New-York Daily Gazette.

I do not suppose it necessary (says a correspondent, who calls himself *an enemy of Foreign Influence*) to apologize for troubling you with the following Extracts, translated from a history of the American war, written in French, by M. Hilliard D'Auberteuil, published in 1782, and sold at Paris under the eye of the government. Of their authenticity no doubt will be entertained, if we consider that the freedom of the press was unknown in France at the time of publication, and and several years after it. The free circulation of the work is therefore an obvious proof of their genuineness—It involves a virtual acknowledgement of the historians veracity as far, at least, as relates to the motives of the Court, and the sentiments of the people.

"The agents of the United States at the Courts of France and Spain, gained credit and consequence in proportion as the American arms were victorious. The agitation of the Courts became general. Their sole object was to depress England, and reduce her to a power of the second order in the political hierarchy of Europe. The *People* of France recollected the national indignities and misfortunes which preceded the peace of 1763. They evinced an ardent thirst for war, and were impelled with a strong desire of revenge. The same spirit actuated the Court.

"Lord Stormont, the English Ambassador complained of the indulgence experienced by the Americans in French ports. He demanded that orders should be issued prohibiting the sale of arms and ammunition to the *rebels*—that the American privateers should not be permitted to sell their prizes—that they should be treated as pirates and interdicted the ports. These demands were admitted—The royal orders, issued in consequence of them, were so rigidly executed that several Americans, who *wished* to infringe them, were seized and punished, notwithstanding the representations of the Agents of Congress, who transmitted the intelligence to America, where an advantageous connection was generally despaired of.

"Matters were in this situation when the news of Burgoyne's capture arrived, and suddenly changed the whole aspect of affairs. G. Britain evinced a desire to accommodate the existing differences with America upon the best terms she could. "We must cease, it was said, to be the dupes of France—we must unite with America to reduce the power of our ancient enemy, who is the *original cause* of our quarrel."

"It was then that France saw no time should be lost. It was high time for Louis to anticipate the designs of his enemy. The *interest* of his people as well as his own glory were committed, and *nothing more was necessary* to determine him to take into consideration the overtures of Congress.

"Accordingly, on the 16th of December, 1777, Mr. Gerard, secretary of the Council of State, waited on the American Ambassadors and told them *by order of the King*, that after long and mature deliberation, it was decided to treat with them as the representatives of an independent people; that it was obviously the interest of France to curtail the power of England by disuniting America from her; that the King would not insist on America's refusing a peace with England if advantageous proposals were offered; but that the only condition required, and on which he calculated, was, that no treaty should be made with England in which the United States renounced their independence, and acknowledged allegiance to that government.—The treaty was concluded Feb. 6, 1778." Thus far the extract.

The following remarks are not unapplicable.—"The Americans gained credit in France only in proportion as their arms became victorious"—that is, while they were unsuccessful, the scale of French favour turned the other way. France would not meddle in a doubtful quarrel. Nothing could be done for us in the dark year of 1776. Eighteen months elapsed after the declaration of Independence, before it was thought prudent to come forward; and then as soon as news of Burgoyne's fall reached Versailles—the moment we were thought able to effect the business without aid, *in steps France*!

We have been told a thousand times, that we are, and eternally will be, deep in debt on the score of gratitude. From a *selfish* principle France engaged in the war—so at least says the historian.—"The object was to depress England, and reduce her to a power of the second order in the political hierarchy of Europe." Here then is the original source of our gratitude—It seems very small indeed—Our Democrats, however think otherwise—They know better than the historian who declares, "the *French people* recollected the national indignities which preceded the peace of 1763—they evinced an *ardent thirst for war*, and were impelled by a strong desire of *revenge*,"—No, says the "Patriots," it was not that—it was from a more magnanimous principle—it was purely from her love to the United States, that she commenced hostilities. Though our privateers were pursued with as much acrimony in France as they could have been in England, in was nothing—it happened only during that long period when, to use the words of Mr. Gerard, they were maturely deliberating whether to aid us for their own interest, or to assist England in repressing a spirit of resistance which is was apprehended might pervade their own colonies.—Finally, however, they decided; and the grand condition, without which nothing could be stipulated, was, that America should never renounce her Independence. Indeed there was no great danger of it.

The fact is, had the United States been expunged from the Universe, it would have been no real subject of regret to Frenchmen, provided any other means of reducing England to a secondary rank in the political hierarchy of Europe had presented, in order to raise France to the first. In short the whole business from the beginning, the long and mature deliberations, the final option and subsequent measures—all were ultimately decided on the principle of national interest and revenge; And here we have the system of our obligations concentered to a point.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 31, 1797.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

If the Communication relative to the "late precious confessions of a certain Col." is founded on fact, it shall be published. We want evidence.

THE Extract from a Charge of Judge RUSH will appear To-Morrow.

STOCKS.

Six per Cent.	16/4
Three per Cent.	9/6
4½ per Cent.	
5½ per Cent.	
Deferred Six per Cent.	12/4
BANK United States,	11 per ct
—— Pennsylvania,	13 do.
—— North America,	40 do.
Insurance Comp. N. A. shares,	25 per ct.
—— Pennsylv.	par.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days,	62 1-2
—— at 60 days,	60
—— at 90 days,	57 1-2
Amsterdam, 60 days, per guilder.	40
—— 90 days,	42

The ship Sedgley, Captain Hodge, on her voyage from hence to Jamaica, was captured by a French privateer, sent into the city of St. Domingo, and her cargo condemned, as appears by letters from Capt. Hodge.

The following vessels, bound for Philadelphia, arrived at Charleston in distress.

Brig Fair Hebe, Eldridge, from Amsterdam, out 74 days.

Brig Mary, Calender, from Cape-Francois, out 62 days.

Schooner Good Intent, Hathaway, St. Bartholomews, out 56 days.

Schooner Industry, Caine, from Jeremie, out 64 days.

Brig Anthony, Miller, from St. Thomas, out 31 days.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. FENNO,

IN looking over your paper of Saturday last, I observed that one of Mr. Adet's complaints against the government of the United States, was the *permitting* of the makers of ALMANACKS to print the name of the British Minister before that of the PLENIPOTENTIARY of the TERRIBLE REPUBLIC. This closed a long list of grievances, and as it was the last I suppose was intended as the most important.

With considerable efforts of patience I had waded through the impudent and base attacks upon the *honor* of our country, which were answered with the most exemplary coolness and temper by our executive, but at reading this most ridiculous of all possibly ridiculous complaints, I could not refrain from laughter—and I suppose if I had been placed on the *guillotine* with the poor makers of almanacks who committed the offence, it would have been the same thing. If a minister of the United States was to offer such an objection in the name of our country to a foreign nation, I should vote for his recal, not that the *lictor* should use his axe but his *rods*, not to take off his head but to birch his bottom. It is to be sure a pleasant sight to behold the TERRIBLE REPUBLIC and her Terrible Minister, MOUSING at ALMANACKS and the printers of sixpenny publications.

Messrs. Genet, Fauchet and Adet, have gradually improved upon each other in their complaints. The next agent of the TERRIBLE REPUBLIC will I suppose state the PRIMERS, HORN-BOOKS and GINGERBREAD ALPHABETS of our children, as openly menacing her dignity. Our alphabet still conveys, it must be confessed many very *anti publican* ideas. The letter E which stands for England, precedes the letter F which is the initial of France, and what is still more dreadful and alarming, and perfectly LIBERTICIDE in its nature, K which stands for King or Kingdom, takes precedence by at least six letters of R the *very first* letter of the word REPUBLIC.

A CITIZEN.

P. S. I hope for God's sake Mr. Fenno, if you publish this, you will take some EFFICACIOUS means to prevent it from coming to the eyes of the Minister or Directory of the Terrible Republic

An attack from the French Aurora was to have been expected upon the President on account of his late valuable communication to Congress. The Aurora thinks it is of an irritating tendency. In fact the *present temper of the nation*, who have felt more indignation than fear, respecting the insolence of demand contained in M. Adet's notes, is in itself a *most irritating* thing, no doubt, to those who expected very different effects from M. Adet's *appeal to the people*. In this *appeal* he brought forward *complaints* which Genet and Fauchet had *worn out*, and at which the people had silently laughed—He abused the Executive, and the two Houses of Congress—he hurled the charge of perfidy fully in the teeth of the government of this country—not in an official manner, but through the medium of the papers. To this insidious attempt to rouse the people in his cause, there *could* be no answer to M. Adet—both because he was precisely in the station which Genet took, to whom no answer could be given—and because by a suspension of his functions as minister, he was no longer in a capacity to receive communications from the President. M. Adet made choice of this mode of attaining his ends, viz. the repeal of certain laws—the reversal of certain judicial decisions—and the annulling of the British treaty. The Executive had, it is true, been anticipated by the good sense of the people, in the judgment which it became the nation to pass upon this wanton violation of decency and of the sovereignty; yet surely M. Adet can have no reason to complain, if after the President has communicated his opinions upon this conduct and these complaints to Congress, *Congress* think proper to publish the whole of the communications, that their constituents, after having heard immediately from M. Adet, *his statement* of the case, may also *hear the other side*. It is not only an answer to M. Adet's complaints, shewing them perfectly groundless, but also a vindication of a government to its constituents, to whom it is reponsible for the security of national honor, fair conduct, and the impartial execution of its treaties: doubtless as the vindication is complete, it will *irritate* those to whom *silence*, though sometimes complained of, would on this occasion have been very pleasing; though certainly it could never have been justified to the people, who three months since were constituted an appellate tribunal, and who wished to hear both sides.

EDENTON, January 12.

Address of the legislature of the state of North-Carolina, to his excellency George Washington, Esq. President of the United States.

The general assembly of North-Carolina, apprised of your intention to retire from office, feel it a duty for themselves and their constituents, to express the high sense they entertain of the vast advantages derived from your exertions, to the cause of the freedom of America, and of mankind. To secure the national blessings of peace and independence, to rescue a people from slavery on the one hand, and to guard them from anarchy and faction on the other, are the great objects to which your efforts have been long, and successfully directed, amidst the perils of war and the cares of government, in the most difficult, exalted and important stations. You have finished the task, and have amply discharged every claim of your country, to your services and talents. We regret, however, that your firm and experienced hand should, at this juncture, be withdrawn from the helm of affairs. But after you have devoted the best of your days to *our* felicity, it ill becomes us to complain of a step, which is necessary to your *own*. We therefore sincerely congratulate you on the near prospects of your return to the leisure of retirement and the tranquility of private life, which the voice and the distresses of your country first tempted you to forsake.

We consider your last address as having added to the proofs of your patriotism, and to the debt of gratitude and veneration, which we previously owed you. It takes an affectionate and parental leave of your fellow-citizens, its councils are dictated by the deepest political wisdom, and its sentiments flow from a heart replete with solicitude for the welfare of its country. And well may you be interested in the happiness of a people, whose fate has long been connected with your own, and in whose toils and perils, success and glory, you have so largely shared.

As to ourselves we devoutly wish that you may long live to see and to enjoy that national prosperity for which America is so much indebted to your exertions. Retired from office, and divested of power, you will still reign in the hearts of your fellow-citizens, and continue to receive a tribute of applause from a grateful nation.

NEW-YORK, January 27.

Arrived at this Port. *Days*

Ship Matilda, Tombs,	Charleston	10
Brig Mercury, Davidson,	do.	10
Elizabeth, Failler,	St. Thomas	
Schr. Regulator, Roberts,	Aux Cayes	23

From the Mercury's Log-Book.

Jan. 19, saw the deck of a large vessel, with two stumps of her masts standing, off cape Hatteras in 20 fathoms water.

Jan. 24, spoke the sloop Eagle, Erel, from Rhode-Island, 3 days out, in lat. 27, 6.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 12.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Success, Crosby, Wilmington, 2 days; schr. Industry, came in distress, bound to Philadelphia, from Jeremie, out 64 days; brig Elizabeth, Ewing, Boston, 14 days; ship Statira, Seaward, Portsmouth, 17 days; brig Fanny, Newell, Havanna, 13 days; ship Julius Pringle, Miller, Leith, 86 days; brig Catawba, Booth, St. Thomas's, 20 days, bound to New-York, in distress.

Fourteen passengers came in the Julius Pringle, from Leith.

Extract from the log book of the Genoese brig Lydia, captain Caffrena, which arrived on Monday, in Rebellion Road, from Cadiz.

"On the 26th of December, in lat. 32, long. 78, spoke the brig Sarah, captain John M'Allister, from Africa, bound to Savannah, 140 days out, had lost her rudder, and was very short of provisions; supplied her with what we could spare. Capt. M'Allister left Africa with 75 slaves; had lost 30 of them, and the remainder were in a distressed situation. He attempted to keep company with us, but owing to the loss of his rudder, he could not keep the same course.

On Saturday night last the brig Patty Wentworth, capt. Cooper, from Lisbon, with salt and wine, belonging to, and bound for Norfolk, was cast away on North Island, near the entrance of George-town harbour; she was 70 days out, meeting with contrary winds, bad weather, and being very leaky, the captain was compelled to steer for this port, but unfortunately on his way he met with this disaster. The wine it was supposed would be saved, the vessel entirely lost.

Died, very suddenly, on the 31st of December last, at the plantation of Mr. Alexander R. Chisolm, near Beaufort, where he was buried, Mr. PIERCE, aged 53 years. The inhabitants of S. Carolina, but particularly the cultivators of cotton, have to lament the loss of this most useful and extraordinary mechanical genius.—Mr. Pierce arrived not long since from the Paterson Cotton Manufactory, in N. Jersey, and had very nearly completed a most astonishing Water Machine, for ginning, spinning, and weaving of cotton, which he had brought to such perfection, as led him to conceive he would obtain the very high premium offered by the English East-India company for the best model of a machine for the ginning of that article.

STOCKBRIDGE, January 23.

It is true that Mr. Jefferson has written to Mr. Madison, requesting him, (for reasons which he details,) if there should be an equal vote between Mr. Adams and himself, to withdraw his (Mr. Jefferson's) pretensions. Mr. Madison was applied to for a copy of the letter, for the press; he showed the original—but said, that as Mr. Adams was chosen, he thought it improper now to print the letter!

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, January 9.

Mr. Dearborn, from the committee to whom it was referred to enquire whether any and what alterations ought to be made by law in the compensation of the officers of the United States, reported it as their opinion, that the salaries of the secretary of war and attorney-general should be augmented 500 dollars, and that the salaries of the secretary of state, secretary of the treasury, secretary of war, attorney general, post-master-general, treasurer, comptroller of the treasury, commissioner of the revenue, auditor, register, assistant post-master, and keeper of military stores should be increased 25 per cent They also recommend that the act for regulating the compensations allowed to clerks in public offices, passed last session, should be continued for the year 1797, and no longer; and also that an additional compensation should be allowed to the loan officers of Massachusetts and New-York, of 375 dollars, and 300 dollars to be distributed amongst the clerks in each office; and that the sum of 120 dollars be allowed amongst the clerks in the loan-office of Pennsylvania for the present year. This report was twice read, ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole, and made the order for Thursday.

Mr. Dearborn, from the committee to whom was recommitted the bill for establishing an uniform militia system throughout the United States, reported a new bill, which was twice read, committed to a committee of the whole, and made the order for Friday.

Mr. Swanwick, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill for licensing pilots in the states of Virginia and Maryland, within the waters of those states It was read a second time, committed to a committee of the whole, and made the order for Friday.

A message in writing was received from the President of the United States, which the speaker having opened, he declared to be of a confidential nature, and that, therefore, the house and galleries must be cleared of all but the members and the clerk. It was cleared accordingly.

After the doors had been closed little more than half an hour. they were again thrown open, and

Mr. Dwight Foster, from the committee of claims, made a report on the petition of William Alexander, appointed a surveyor of army lands, in pursuance of an order of July 9, 1788, which was in favor of the petitioner. It was referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order for to morrow.

Mr. Swanwick, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, made a report on the petitions of Richard R. Saltonstall, Jacob Broom, Robert Dawson, William Crawley Jordan, John Nicholson, and the proprietors of the glass manufactory of Boston, and of sundry hat manufacturers in the United States.

Mr. Saltonstall had formerly obtained a patent for securing to him an improved use of Sumac; and complained that he had been disturbed in his right by others who pretended that his discovery had been made in other countries before he obtained his patent: he prayed for security in the enjoyment of his patent, or compensation for his expences. The committee reported that a court of law was the proper tribunal for anappeal, and resolved that the prayer of the petitioner could not be granted.

Jacob Broom is the proprietor of a cotton mill on Brandywine creek. He prays that the duty on raw cotton may be repealed, and that an additional duty may be laid on cotton goods imported.—The committee report, that to repeal the duty on raw cotton imported, would be to damp the growth of cotton in our own country, and that imported cotton goods already paying a duty of 12 1-2 per cent. the tax was sufficiently high to allow ample room for competition. The petition was therefore not granted.

Robert Dawson is a manufacturer of bolting cloths at Wilmington He prays for a repeal of the duty on raw silk, in order to aid his manufactory, the produce of which he says is superior to any imported. The committee report, that the superior quality of these boulting cloths was sufficient to recommend them—without embarrassing the revenue, by a repeal of the present duty. The petitioner had leave to withdraw his petition.

William Crawley Jordan is a silk manufacturer, who is desirous of establishing a silk manufactory in this country, and prays Congress to assist him with some addition to his capital. The committee reported, that if our finances were in a state to encourage a scheme of this sort, they should very much doubt of its success from the high price of labor. This petition was also disagreed to.

John Nicholson, of this city, and the proprietors of the glass manufactory at Boston, pray their manufactories may be encouraged by an additional duty on glass imported. The committee report it as their opinion, that the high price of labor, which time only could cure, was a greater obstacle to their manufactory than the duty, and that therefore the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.

Sundry manufacturers of hats, in the United States, pray for an encrease of duty on hats, for the encouragement of their manufactory. The committees opinion upon this petition was the same as upon the last, and it was of course disagreed to.

The reports were twice read, and the house concurred in them.

Mr. W. Smith called for the order of the day on the report of the committee of ways and means, to whom it was referred to take into consideration the subject of further revenues, and the provisions requisite for improving and more effectually securing the internal revenues, which being agreed to, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and the following resolution was brought under consideration:

"Resolved, that it will be expedient to abolish the tax laid on spirits distilled from materials of the growth or produce of the United States, at any other place than a city, town or village, at which there shall be one or more stills, which, singly, if only one, or together, if more than one, shall be of less capacity than four hundred gallons; and to collect this branch of the revenue from a tax on the capacity of the stills."

Mr. Macon said, it appeared to him that this provision would have the effect to destroy all the small stills in the country, and to establish large distilleries. In the country, where fruit was generally distilled, this would be a great inconvenience, as it was necessary to be done immediately. He believed the system was going on pretty well at present, and he thought it unnecessary to make any change in it.

Mr. Henderson hoped the resolution before them would not be agreed to. He believed it would operate against many of the small stills. Perhaps, indeed, this was the meaning of it; for, if he remembered rightly, a gentleman from South-Carolina (Mr. Harper) on a former occasion, had expressed a wish that small stills might be annihilated, and large distilleries erected. With respect to New-Jersey, Mr H. said, the article of cyder was mostly distilled. It was difficult to carry this to a distance, and therefore the number of small stills was very considerable; but, should this resolution be carried, it would subject them to great difficulties, and, in many instances, amount to a prohibition from distilling at all. He believed the system at present was pretty generally satisfactory.

Mr. Gallatin said both the gentleman from North-Carolina and from New-Jersey, seemed to be certain that the plan proposed would have the effect to destroy small stills, and from thence derived their objections to it. He wished they would shew how this could be done. He believed the law might so be carried into effect, but he also believed that it might be so arranged as to avoid it

Gentlemen had said that the present system was very well. He would say it was not so. It was unproductive. The expense of collection upon that part of the Revenue which was drawn from spirits distilled in the country on domestic materials cost from 32 to 33 per cent. collecting. What the net amount of the duty was, he did not recollect; he believed it was from 150,000 to 200,000 dollars per annum. It was clear, he said, that the moment a direct tax was laid upon the still instead of the forits, two thirds of the expense of collection would be got rid of; all that was necessary being, to measure the still, instead of having an officer to watch the operations of the distiller. Here, he said, frauds could not be easily committed. Nothing was necessary to be known but whether a man distilled or not; if he distilled without a licence, he would be liable to a penalty, and this was all the fraud which could be practised.

Another great objection to the present system, Mr. G. said, was, that it gave great advantages to the unfair trader over him who traded fairly. Some were advantaged through ignorance, and some through design; an oath, he said, would bind some men, but not all. This would be altogether prevented by the plan proposed.—Every man would stand upon the same ground

It was true, and it was the only objection that could be made to it, that if an equal tax was laid upon the capacities of all stills, there would be an advantage in favor of large stills: because upon large stills, large capitals would be employed, and they would be worked throughout the whole year; but, in order to remove this objection, he thought a certain scale should be formed, in order to proportion the duty according to the size of the still. He was of opinion, that this single provision would remove all objections. If the resolution was agreed to it would of course be referred back, to bring in a bill, and then it would be seen whether this evil could not be remedied in the way mentioned. All the revenue officers, Mr. G. said, were agreed as to the propriety of this measure

Mr. Dayton said at first the report appeared to him in an unfavorable light. He feared it would have the effect nor was the fear an unreasonable one, to injure small stills; but he now saw it possible to prevent their injury, and even to protect them. He thought there was a regulation of greater importance than the one mentioned by the gentleman last up; he thought small stills should have the privilege of taking out licenses for a shorter time than a year. Foreseeing that the House would have an entire controul over the business, when it came before them in the form of a bill, he did not mean to oppose it in this stage.

The Resolution was agreed to; the Committee rose; the House concurred in it. and it was referred to the committee of ways and means, to bring in a bill.

BOSTON, January 23.

[The following commercial communications are important; we tender our thanks to the gentlemen who were kind enough to send them to our press. *(Boston Price Current.)*

Extract of a letter from a respectable Mercantile House in CADIZ, *to their Correspondent here, of September 28, 1796.*

"Our late harvest of Wheat, has proved very scanty, much less than last year; and in consequence, I am of opinion, we shall require a good deal of foreign supplies this winter and next spring, when of course the price must rise in proportion to our wants. This event must also enhance the value of flour ere long. At present, American Wheat would fetch here from 62 to 64 rs per saneg, on board, and Flour from that quarter is selling in this Bay, at 18 to 19 current dollars per barrel, and but little on hand.

"Rice has become very scarce of late, and has been sold these few days past at the fine price of 9 1-2 to 10 dollars per quintal; but towards the end of the year, and lent time, I think it will be worth even more.

Notwithstanding the many cargoes of staves arrived here within these few months back, the entire have been bought up at 140 to 150 dollars per long housand on board, as in quality, for the pipes, the hogshead and barrel staves in proportion, even so high as 70 dollars have been paid for the latter, the exportation of our wine in qr. casks being very considerable, and said prices all likely to be supported the demand being very great throughout the kingdom.

"Your white beans are worth here at present from 8 to 9 dollars per sack of 200lbs. on board, and the black eye'd from 4 to 5 dollars; but as we expect little or no supplies this year from Holland, the price will certainly rise as we approach lent, when the consumption of these provision articles, and Rice is greatest.

"As to Indian Corn, I can't positively say how it may answer here, towards Christmas, when it was formerly much demanded for the fatting of Swine in this place, but these two years past we have had but very little at Market.

"Bees wax, of the fine yellow sort, is a choice article here, and meets a quick vent, at 70 to 71 dollars per quintal on shore.

"The war will put a total stop to our usual supplies of Cod Fish from Newfoundland, which consequently would favor much the sale of New-England Fish, at this market; it will also contribute to enhance the price of Wheat, Flour, Rice, &c. here; this event may also cause a demand for Salt Beef and Pork, but these in general are most precarious articles here, and seldom turn to advantage.

P. S. Our White Salt might now be had here for 6 dollars per last of two tons, put on board.

Holland proof Brandy, at 114 to 116 dollars per pipe.

Oil-proof, at 148 to 140 dolls. p. pipe.

PRICES CURRENT—at CADIZ,
Sept. 14, 1796.

AMERICAN PRODUCE.

	Dolls.	Cts.
Beef, bbl.	20	50
Beans, white kidney, 200lb.	15	25
Butter, lb.		29
Cod Fish,	6	75
Flour, super.	10	50
Grain, wheat, fan,	2	50
——, barley, do.	2	
——, corn, do.	2	
Hams, lb.		35
Hogs Lard,		45
Pitch,	6	
Rice, 102lb.	6	
Rosin,	8	
Staves, pipe,	90	75
——, hhd.	60	
——, bbl.	49	75
Tar,	4	30
Bees Wax, quint.	45	
Whale Bone,	95	
Pork,	26	50

SPANISH PRODUCE.

Almonds, without shell, quin.	18	
Anchoives, keg,	5	
Brandy, Holl. proof.	90	35
Oil, do.	115	
Figs, quint.	3	
Lemons, box,	2	40
Olives, jar,		50
Raisins, keg,	7	
——, jar,	2	
——, box,	3	
Salt, last.	4	52
Saffron, lb.	7	
Castile Soap, quint.	15	16
Starch, lb.		10
Vinegar Wine, 4 1-2 galls.	1	
Vermicelli, lb.		10
Wine, Sherry, Am. mark. qr. cask.	21	
——, Malaga,	15	
——, Catalona, red, pipe,	37	66

Dimensions of lumber fit for this market:

Pine boards, from 24 to 36 feet long, and 2, 3, 3 1-2, 4, 5, 6 inches thick, and 10 wide; do. 12 fee long, 12 inches wide, 1, 1-2 thick; masts, spars, &c. &c. for building ships; beams of all kinds; Scantling from 4 by 5, to 6 by 8.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London	30	Amsterdam	78
Genoa	154	Hamburg	68
Paris	1310		

The following articles, viz. Indigo, Cochinella, Coffee, Cottoo, Cinnamon, Elephant's Teeth, Nutmegs, Pepper, Pale Bark, Red, do. Sugars are extremely high at present, without buyers or sellers, on account of our political state with England.

By this day's Mail.

BALTIMORE, January 27.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

Translated for the Maryland Journal.

From German papers, received yesterday by the ship Anthony Mangin, Capt. Sanford, from Bremen, and which were kindly handed to us by a gentleman of this City.

TURIN, October 20.

The death of the King of Sardinia, occasioned a quite different system in our states; it was hardly known to the nation, when the peasantry in Piedmont, opposed by force of arms, the passage of a French body of troops, and the government has hitherto done nothing in this case.

LONDON, November 11.

Sir Sidney Smith continues a prisoner in the Abbay at Paris. It is said our ambassador has orders to negociate his release.

A very considerable fleet, it is said, will sail shortly to Gibraltar, with a reinforcement of troops and provision. Lord Howe it is said will have the command.

An army of men 50,000 are to march immediately to the sea coast of the counties of Cork and Derry, to protect the south coast of Ireland.

The most pressing orders have been sent to Portsmouth and Plymouth to get all the ships in those ports ready as soon as possible.

STRASBURG, November 4.

The general head quarters are still at Schiltigheim. General Desaix is still on the Island of the Rhine: his head-quarters are at Ruprechtsau. In Kehl nothing has taken place yet. It is uncertain when the hard battle, for which both parties prepare themselves by this fortress, will take place; the most formidable measures for a fortunate issue have been taken on both sides: the whole village of Kehl is getting demolished by the republicans; and a building at some distance is burnt down to clear the front. The Austrians have on their side, demolished Neumuhl and Kork, or turned them into barracks. Our troops have invested Specierback and the city of Speier.

KARLSRUHE, November 7.

Almost every day Imperial troops, as well cavalry as infantry, march through our city and neighbourhood, with much artillery, partly down the Rhine, and partly to Kehl; the formal investment of which is shortly to commence, while the first parallel is ready; and the trenches will be opened this day. A large transport of heavy artillery sat off from hence for that purpose. Last Friday afternoon, we heard here from thence, a very heavy but short cannonade; afterwards we heard, that the French had made a sortie with a superior force, chiefly of cavalry, upon the weakest advanced posts of the Austrians, near Neumuhl, and had drove them back at some distance, whereby some lives were lost on both sides, whereupon the French had returned, and the Austrians again entered in their former position.

MANHEIM, November 8.

Yesterday the French approached with some thousands strong, under favour of a thick mist, the environs of Mutterstadt and Rheingenheim. It came to a cannonade and skirmishes that lasted till midday. At Mutterstadt the enemy had taken post, but in the evening withdrew themselves.

Agreeably to information from Offenburg, where his royal highness the archduke still remains, the bombardment of Kehl was to have begun this day or to-morrow.

The printers of the Federal Gazette were yesterday favored with a number of Hamburg papers to the 18th November, brought by the Anthony Mangin. The following, from an hasty perusal, appear to be the most prominent articles:

That the imperialists were making the most vigorous preparations to bombard Huningen, and to demolish all the fortifications at that place—That the Austrians had approached so near to Kehl with their batteries as not only to fire into the town, but also into the fortifications of the bridge and on the bridge itself; and that the inhabitants of Kehl had received orders to remove with their effects to Strasburg, as that place would be demolished—That the head-quarters of the arch-duke Charles were at Offenberg—That it was reported a *cessation of arms* was about to take place between the imperialists and French, on the Rhine, that during the armistice a *treaty of peace* would be set on foot, and that a number of couriers were going backwards and forwards between Paris and Vienna.

On the 16th instant, off Cape-Henry, the Anthony Mangin, captain Stanford, was brought to by the British frigate Thetis, captain Cochran, who very politely made an offer to captain S. of provisions, water and every other article he might stand in need of. When captain Stanford left Bremen, the result of lord Malmesbury's embassy was not known, but the general opinion was, that *no peace between England and France* would take place this year.

Extract of a letter from the captain of a vessel now at Cape Nichola Mole, to his owner in this city, dated December 21.

"I arrived here the 17th instant, and finding no established convoy from hence, either to St. Mark's, L'Archaye or Port-au Prince, I engaged a private convoy, by paying 100 dollars, which I thought it most for your interest to give, and was to have sailed the evening of the 20th, but on the evening of the same day. I had two of my men pressed on board a man of war lying in this port, by which means have lost my convoy. I have been using every means to have my men liberated, but all to no effect. I now wait (like many others of my American brethren) for a convoy, as it seems there is no possibility of getting into the bite without one.

"The above vessel was navigated with five hands."

The brig Maria Willmans is arrived at Annapolis.

PROVIDENCE, January 12.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, to a gentleman in this town, dated October 5.

"Our government have lately passed a resolution, permitting American vessels to bring India goods to this market, direct from any port in the East-Indies, China excepted, on the same footing in all respects as Danish ships. We expect this measure will give our friends in America a good opportunity of extending their India trade."

The ship Liberty, captain John Arnold, from Copenhagen, is arrived at Newport.

NORFOLK, January 21.

On Thursday arrived the schooner Citizen, captain Gilbert, in 17 days from Guadaloupe. This vessel was captured on her passage from Norfolk to Martinique with an assorted cargo, and carried into Point Petre, Guadaloupe, where the cargo was taken (at their own prices) for the use of the French republic, and a bill given on the treasury at Paris, at 6 months sight, for the amount. Capt. Gilbert informs, that the executive directory have ordered the capture of all Americans bound to or from British ports. Capt. G. also informs that Victor Hugues had ordered the capture of all Americans bound to a neutral port, found within 3 leagues of an English island There were ten vessels captured and condemned under the above orders; among whom were the copper bottomed schooner Argus of Baltimore, and the brig ——, of Alexandria, formerly of Salem. The reason of the schr Citizen being cleared was, because she was captured previous to issuing the orders of the directory.

NEW-YORK, January 30.

We learn that Gen. Schuyler is chosen with great unanimity in both houses, a Senator in the place of Col. Burr.

Arrivals at New York,	*Days.*	
Ship Joseph, Felt,	Dublin	69
Fame, Abner,	Port-au Prince	23
Brig Mercury, Davidson,	Charleston	10
Schr. Polly, Wilson,	North-Carolina	10
Sloop Fortitude, Ballard,	Norfolk	3

The brig Westmoreland, Troop master, of this port, was captured off the Havannah, by a French privateer, and sent for New-Orleans.

Arrived at Newbury port, brig Betsey, Captain Jenkins, 66 days from Newdieppe, mouth of the Texel. Dec. 23, lat. 40, 43, long 63, 42, spoke brig Somerset, Nicholson, from this port for Hamburgh, 7 days out, had a severe gale, lost his water, and every thing off deck but his boat. The Three Friends, Leeds Packet, and Minerva, of this port, lay at Newdieppe, when capt. Jenkins sailed.

Captain White of the brig Betsey, on the 13th ult. was spoke by capt. Miller of the sloop Nancy, who said his vessel had sprung a leak, and wished him to take himself and crew on board the Betsey, which capt. White did; and concluding that the sloop would shortly go down, they proceeded on their voyage. Two hours after the sloop's being abandoned, she appeared lively. Capt. White doubted her being past saving; captain Miller said she would soon sink. Notwithstanding, capt. White encouraged three of his men, viz. Wm. Ventin, John Goodwin, and Matthew Logan, to go on board, they did so, accompanied by Capt. Miller. In 15 minutes after boarding her, they freed her, got under sail, and kept company with the brig 5 or 6 days, and arrived safe at Norfolk The sloop is left in charge of Mr. Dow, late mate of the Betsey.

The above was handed us by a gentleman of this city. We have not been so particular in the detail. as our correspondent, the facts only are simply stated

---

The LYCEUM, for free Debate,
ON WEDNESDAY, February 1,
Will be debated,

"OUGHT A REPRESENTATIVE IN A REPUBLICAN "GOVERNMENT TO ACT ON IMPORTANT MEASURES "FROM THE RESULT OF HIS OWN JUDGMENT OR FROM "THE WILL OF HIS CONSTITUENTS LEGALLY EXPRESS-"ED?

FOR SALE AT WILLIAM PRIESTMAN'S
No. 15 south Fifth street,
Between Market and Chesnu Streets,

A Quantity of Plain Gold Watches; Gold enamel'd & ornamented with pearls; Silver and metal ditto, by the first makers in London and Paris; a Time-Piece by Arnold; plain gold by Mudge & Dutton; several diamond and diamond & pearl lockets, rings, ear-rings, &c; about 60 lb. of Scotch thread; double-barrel'd guns, in case, by Manton; quantity of plated table, tea, and night plated candlesticks, branches, &c. 46 volumes of Law-Books, in one lot, mostly reports, folio, scarce and valuable books; books of Prints;—amongst which are Martyn on Shells, Statue da Rossi, Calmet's Dictionnaire de Bible, Johnson's Poets, 75 vols. Baskerville's Addison, 4 vols. Biographia Britannica, Opere de Machiavelli, Ruins of Balbec, Blair's Chronology Plinii Historica Naturalis, Montfaucon's Antiquities, State Trials; Evelyn's Silva, Postlewayte's Dictionary, Rittrattii duomini illustri Toscani, Ouevres de Bayle, Caracci.

January 31 $

For Sale,

At the Office of the Editor of the Gazette of the United States,

A FEW COPIES OF

"An account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States, for the year 1795."

January 28, 1797.

LANDS FOR SALE.

TO be sold by Public Auction, on Wednesday the 1st day of February next, at the Merchant's Coffee-house, in the city of Philadelphia, at 6 o'clock in the evening, sundry Tracts of Land, being part of the estate of Benjamin Town, late of New-Jersey, deceased, viz.—

Two tracts, one of 315 1-4 and the other 302 1-4 acres, in the township of Wyoming, county of Northumberland, and state of Pennsylvania, conveyed by deed, dated 27th September, 1782, from Aaron Levy and wife, to Benjamin Town.

One tract of 311 acres, on the dividing of Mahoning and Fishing creeks, in the county aforesaid, granted to Benjamin Town, by warrant, 28th February, 1775.

One tract of 150 acres, near or adjoining the last mentioned tract, in the same county, granted to Benjamin Town, by warrant, 28th February, 1775.

One tract of 300 acres, on a small branch of Jacob's creek, in the county of Westmoreland, state of Pennsylvania, conveyed by deed, dated 10th February, 1782, by William Perry to Benjamin Town.

Ten tracts of 1000 acres each, on the waters of Little Kenhawa river and Big Steer creek, in the county of Monongahalia, state of Virginia, per patent, dated 10th July, 1786.

Further particulars and terms of payment will be made known at the time and place of sale.

JOHN FIELD, } Trustees.
CURTIS CLAY, }

Philadelphia, January 28, 1797. 4t

Notice to the Poor.

THE Guardians of the Poor will deliver bread to the Poor of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, on Tuesday the 31st instant, at Friends' Meeting-house, at the corner of High and Second streets, between the hours of ten and twelve, agreeably to the last wills of Jonathan Petty and William Carter, deceased.

January 28, 1797. 3t

SWANN'S

Riding School, Horse Academy & Infirmary,

Adjoining the Public Square, Market Street.

T. SWANN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to those gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his residence in this City, and flatters himself that the success of his efforts, in the numerous, obstinate and dangerous diseases in Horses, in which he has been consulted, together with his moderate charges, will secure their future favors and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his spacious and commodious premises, erected for the purposes above described are open for the reception of pupils of either sex, who wish to be instructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horses, so as to ride them with ease, elegance, and safety—their horses will be carefully and expeditiously broke, for every purpose, and made obedient tot he will of the riders; the natural powers which are shut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all those beauties of action which providence has so bountifully bestowed on them.

Also, at his hospital, every disorder to which the horse is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above institution has never been questioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's stud will manifest, and T. SWANN as the first establisher of the veterenary art, solicits and relies upon the support of that public (which he is ever anxious in serving) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a subscription for that purpose has been hinted by several gentleman, who wish to promote the institution—the amount of each subscription to be returned by services in any of the departments he professes, agreeable to the rate of charges stated in his hand bill. Such subscription is now open, and the signatures of many respectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore informs his friends and such Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he shall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and soliciting their support and protection.

N B. Horses are properly prepared for those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be instructed.

Nov. 5. 1th&s.

New-Theatre.

THE MANAGERS, (who have been accustomed uniformly to consult and adopt the public opinion, as well from motives of gratitude as interest) understand that it is generally thought that the price of admission into the PIT, has been raised disproportionally to the prices of admission into the other parts of the Theatre, and therefore do not hesitate to reduce the price of a Pit ticket to seven eighths of a dollar.

It is not to be concealed, however, that in making this sacrifice, the Managers risk considerable pecuniary embarrasments; but it is some consolation that while they accede to the present reduction, they have reason to believe themselves justified by the prevailing sentiments, in continuing the advanced price of the box tickets, without which it would indeed be impracticable to conduct the entertainments of the Theatre on a scale adequate to the public expectation, and consistent with their ideas of duty and respect to a community on whose liberality they must ever depend, and by whose taste they are proved to be regulated. January 30 3t

WANTS A PLACE,

A YOUNG MAN from England—Has lived as a Servant, can shave and dress hair in a plain way; would have no objection to go to any part of the world. He speaks three languages; would engage in any other employment he might be capable of. A line left at No. 69 south Front-street, or with the Printer, will be duly attended to. January 30 3t

PRINTERS

Who have inserted Advertisements at the request of the Editor of this Paper, are desired to forward their accounts.

Jannary 30 §6t

WATCH LOST.

LOST, on monday last, a silver stop Watch, makers' names, "Hauxhurst and Doult, New-York, 809", on the face, hour-hand in a small circle; the minute-hand revolving in a larger. Whoever has found, and will return the same to JAMES EDGER, corner of Second and Catherine Streets, shall receive 10 Dollars reward. If offered for sale it is requested it may be stopped.

January 30 4t

NOTE FOUND.

SOME time back was found a Note of mr. John Nicholson, in favor of ——, and indorsed by ——. The owner, describing the amount, &c may have it again by paying the expense of this advertisement Apply to

JOHN FLINT,
Coachmaker, No. 210 Arch-Street.

January 30 §3t

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in cases of 40 dozen each
Glass Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glass, in boxes, of different sizes
Hazlenuts, in sacks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead & Spanish Brown } in hhds

For Sale by PETER BLIGHT.

Houses and Lots for sale,

BY the Subscriber, in the town of West-Chester, Chester county, 25 miles from Philadelphia, on the great state-road, leading Westward Viz. No. 1. A two-story Stone House, the corner of High and Gay streets, 40 feet front by 34 feet deep, including a very convenient store-house: the House contains ten well-finished rooms, a kitchen and entry: the Lot is 144 feet front on Gay-street, —equal to any stand in West-Chester. No. 2. A two-story stone house adjoining, 27 feet front, containing eleven well-finished rooms, both being ceiled in the garrets, house and lot same depth as the other, a kitchen, &c.—cellars under both houses, with good stables on the lots. These Houses are almost new, done by good workmen, in a masterly manner. No. 3. A Lot 42 feet front. No. 4, 34 feet. No. 5, 44 feet. No. 6, 129 feet, all of them ten rods deep. On two of the above are erected three log and frame houses, two stories high, cellars under the whole, and a small stable to each.

The above Lots are situated near the Court-House. The whole will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on the 21st and 22d days of February next, at two o'clock, when the conditions will be made known. Possession may be had the first of April next. The Title is indisputable.

JOHN KINNARD.

January 28 ¶2aw3w

Brokers Office, and COMMISSION STORE.

No. 63 South Third street, opposite the national new Bank.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES and JOHN VAN REED, have entered into co-partnership, under the firm of FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the business of Brokers, Conveyancers and Commission merchants. They buy and sell on commission every species of stock, notes of hand, bills of exchange, houses and lands, &c.

MONEY procured on deposits, &c. &c. all kinds of writings in the conveyancing line, done with neatness and dispatch; accounts adjusted, and books settled, in the most correct manner. Constant attendance will be given. They solicit a share of the public favor; they are determined to endeavour to deserve it.

N. B. The utmost secrecy observed.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES,
JOHN VAN REED.

Phlad. August 27, 1796. m&wtf

FOR SALE

By private contract, a very valuable Estate, known by the name of

CHATHAM,

MOST delightfully situated on the north bank of Rappahanock river, opposite the town of Fredericksburg, in the state of Virginia, consisting of eleven or fifteen hundred acres, as may best suit the purchaser. There is on this estate, a large and well built brick house, containng nine commodious rooms, exclusive of a spacious hall or entry, 22 feet square, two pair of stairs, suitable and convenient passages, and excellent dry cellars. It is placed on a fine healthy eminence, commanding beautiful views in every direction over the towns of Fredericksburgh and Falmouth, and an extensive cultivated country.—The grounds adjoining the house are neatly laid out in pleasure and kitchen gardens interspersed with a variety of scarce trees, a choice collection of flowers and flowering shrubs, and enriched by various sorts of the following fruits, viz apples, pears, walnuts, chesnuts, cherries, peaches, plumbs, nectarines, apricots, grapes, figs, rasberries, gooseberries, strawberries, and currants; the whole admirably varied by turfed slopes which have been formed by great labour and expence. Bordering upon these improvements, are several lots, in a high state of cultivation, and well set with red clover and orchard grass, from which three heavy crops of hay are taken every year. Adjacent thereto are two large and flourishing orchards; one of well chosen peach trees, the other of apple and pear trees, selected from the best nurseries in the state. Properly detached from the mansion house are extensive roomy offices of every denomination, viz. a Kitchen and Larder, house-keeper's room and Laundry, with a cellar underneath for a variety of purposes, a store-house and smoke house all of brick, a dairy and spring house of stone. Stables for thirty horses, and coach houses for four carriages. Also a large and well planned farm yard, with barn and granary, a cow house, with separate stalls for thirty-six grown cattle; apartments for fattening veals, muttons and lambs; extensive sheds for sheep, and other arrangements for stock of every description, with a large and convenient receptable for provender, from which they can be furnished without being exposed to the inclemency of the weather. An overseer's house, blacksmith's shop, and quarters sufficient to accommodate in the best manner more than fifty labourers.

The arable lands are so advantageously divided as to afford an opportunity of making a large quantity of Indian corn annually, without bringing the field into similar culture oftner than once in four years; consequently the lands may be improved by keeping up the inclosures during the intermediate years, or may be beneficially fallowed for wheat and other grain at the option of the proprietor.

On the premises there is also a merchant mill with one pair of best French burr stones, and one pair of Cologne; furnished with modern machinery, and now leased for the unexpired term of four years, at 150l per annum, and all grain for the use of the farm, hopper free, which is nearly 100l. more. The mill and miller's house are built of free stone, within a very small distance of navigation, near to which are two or more valuable fisheries, and a well accustomed ferry over the Rappahannock to the town of Fredericksburg. The land contains inexhaustible quarries of free stone near to the river, is plentifully supplied with remarkable fine water and possesses a due proportion of meadow, which by having the command of water may be considerably increased. The roads are good, and the neighbourhood genteel and sociable. In fact, exclusive of an improveable and well conditioned farm, the value and emolument inseparably connected with a mill, ferries, fisheries and quarries eligibly situated; the profits arising from an ice-house inferior to none in the state, and a garden of four acres so abundantly stocked with vegetables of all sorts as to be fully equal to the demand in market, there might be detailed many other advantages, appertaining to the fertility of these lands, which the subscriber conceives it unnecessary to mention, being fully convinced that when examined, it will be found to be a complete, pleasant and healthy residence, possessing beauties and conveniences sufficient to attract the attention of any person desirous of becoming a purchaser.

The motive which induces the subscriber to offer for sale an estate so singularly beautiful and advantageous, is a desire to become an inhabitant of Alexandria, where he can with more ease attend to his interests in the neighbourhood of that city.

The purchaser may be accommodated with a few slaves in families, either for plantation or domestic use. A part of the purchase money will be required and the balance made easy, the debt being properly secured.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

Chatham, (Virg.) Dec. 19, 1796. 11th—2aw2m.

By Authority.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64, South Second-street.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raising Sixty Thousand Dollars, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed during the last session, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Berks.

			Dollars.
1 Prize of	20,000	Dollars	20,000
1 do. of	10,000	do.	10,000
3 do. of	5,000	do.	15,000
4 do. of	2,000	do.	8,000
20 do. of	1,000	do.	20,000
39 do. of	500	do.	19,500
80 do. of	200	do.	16,000
200 do. of	100	do.	20,000
300 do. of	50	do.	15,000
1 do. of	500	do. to be paid the possessor of the first drawn no.	500
5 do. of	3,000	do. to be paid possessors of the five last drawn nos	15,000
9,400 do.	0 15	do.	141,000
	10,054	Prizes	300,000
	19,946	Blanks	
	30,000	Tickets at Ten Dollars	300,000

All Prizes shall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of a possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as soon as the Tickets are disposed of, or perhaps sooner, of which public notice will be given.

Philip Miller, Peter Kershner, William Witman, Joseph Hiesler, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Graeff, Sebastian Miller, COMMISSIONERS.

Reading, May the 9th, 1796.

Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, to be had at the above office, where the earliest information of the drawing of the Washington No. 2, and Patterson Lottery's, are received, and check books for examination and registering are kept.

Tickets in the above Lottery to be had at Mr. Sheridan's Race-street, John Hay, North Third-street and Henry Sweyer's, German Town.

January 26 2awtf

For Sale,

By George Deschamps, No. 91, *NORTH SIXTH-STREET,*

Nova-Scotia Prime Salmon, in barrels and half barrels
Ditto Herring and Mackarel.
Smoaked Herring in barrels and kegs
Dirto Salmon, by the dozen or single one
Dry Codfish, from one to fifty kentals
Fine and coarse Salt
Nova-Scotia and French Plaster of Paris, in the stone and ground, for manure and stucco-work

December 1 §tf

CAMILLA,
Or A Picture of Youth.

By the authoress of Evelina and Cecilia, to be comprised in five volumes, at half a dollar each, payable on delivery—Printed at New-York, by Mr. John Bull.

CONDITIONS.

I. Handsome, neat type, perfectly new, is employed.

II. A volume, stitched in blue paper, is intended to be published every 2 weeks, till the five are completed; the first and second are come to hand, and the third is hourly expected. Subscriptions are received, and Books may be had of J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chesnut-street.

Mrs. D'Arblay (late Miss Burney) the celebrated authoress of this inimitable work, needs no eulogy to add to the laurels she has already acquired in the literary world. The strength of imagination and elegance of style, displayed in Evelina and Cecilia, will sufficiently recommend to every reader of taste and judgment, the perusal of CAMILLA.

It may not be improper to add, that the Queen of England, after having perused this interesting publication, presented Mrs. D'Arblay with a thousand pounds sterling, as a testimony of her approbation of the work.

January 25 eotf

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South SECOND STREET.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, for the City of Washington, No. 2, and Patteson Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete list of all the prizes in the late New-Port Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends, who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houses, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property.

*** Also Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for sale at Ten Dollers each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, January 26, 1797. mth

This Day is Published,

By BIOREN & MADAN, at their Printing Office, No. 77, Dock-street, and sold by the principal Booksellers in this City.

The American Annual Register;
Or historical Memoirs of the United States, for the Year 1796.
No. 167.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

Be it remembered, that on the 19th day of January in the Twenty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America, Bioren & Madan of the said district have deposited in this Office the title of a Book the Right whereof they claim as Proprietors in the words following to wit:

"The American Annual Register, or Historical "Memoirs of the United States, for the year 1796.

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States entituled "An act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk Pennsylvania District.

January 25. 1aw4

Elegant Brussels & Turkey Carpeting,

For sale by George Dobson, No. 25, South Third-street.

December 15. dtf

Clocks and Watches.

LESLIE AND PRICE,

No. 79, MARKET-STREET, *PHILADELPHIA,*

HAVE IMPORTED, by the late arrivals from London, a large assortment of *WARRANTED WATCHES*, consisting of horizontal, capp'd and jewel'd Gold Watches, with seconds, of superior workmanship and elegance; also capp'd and jewel'd and plain Gold Watches; capp'd & jewell'd, capp'd, seconds, day of the month, and plain Silver Watches; eight day & chamber Clocks; elegant French Clocks with marble frames; eight day and thirty hour, brass works, &c.

December 22, 1796. d2m

A Manufactory FOR SALE.

A valuable SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, situate in a convenient part of the city; the works almost new, on an entirely original construction, and built of the best materials, and may be set to work immediately. Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to apply at No 273, South Second Street. September 13. t t f tf

This Day is Published,

BY BIOREN AND MADAN,

And to be Sold at their Printing-Office, in Dock-street; by M. Carey, No. 118, Market-street; Thomas Bradford, No. 8, South Front-street, and George Douglass, No. 2, South Third-street,

(Price, neatly bound, two dollars)

AN ENQUIRY

Concerning POLITICAL JUSTICE,

And its Influence on Morals and Happiness,

By WILLIAM GODWIN.

THE reputation of this work is already well established in Europe—It is hardly necessary for an American editor to say more than barely to mention, that the Enquiry concerning Politieal Justice has ever since its publication been a favorite performance with the friends of republican government. The style is pure, nervous, and classical; the ideas are strongly marked by an original vein of thinking; and, amongst a multitude of other just and striking passages, the author's delineation of the peculiar infelicities inseparable from the condition of a King, may be pointed out as a most masterly specimen of philosophical disquisition. The latest London edition of this work sells in this city at four dollars and an half.

January 24 d3taw2w

Hibernian Society.

Such of the Members of this society as are entitled to Diplomas, are requested to apply for them to

Mr. Hugh Holmes, Vice-President;
Mr. David M'Cormick, Treasurer;
Mr. Robert H. Drinker, Counsellor;
Mr. Joseph Brown;
Mr. Edward Fox;

Or to MATHEW CAREY, Sec.

Philad. Jan. 21, 1797. taw6t

TO THE PUBLIC.

JAMES CAREY, No. 83, North Second Street, and JOHN MARKLAND, No. 91, South Front Street, Printers, have entered into partnership, under the firm of

Carey & Markland,

for the purpose of publishing an Evening Newspaper in this City, under the title of

The Daily Advertiser,

The first number of which will appear on WEDNESDAY the first of MARCH next.

PROSPECTUS *of the* WORK.

I. Besides the usual selection of intelligence, foreign and domestic, The DAILY ADVERTISER will be enriched with such other articles as may tend to the improvement and extension of our commerce, agriculture, manufactures, arts and sciences, &c. &c. nor shall the less profitable, though highly pleasing walks of POLITE LITERATURE, be wholly unfrequented; as its pages will occasionally be variegated and enlivened from the stores of history, travel, biography, anecdote, &c. as well as the lighter effusions of sentiment, wit, humour, and pleasantry, in prose and verse.

II. The DAILY ADVERTISER will be open for candid and liberal discussion, on both sides of every political question which may interest the public mind. It will likewise contain such extracts from party papers and pamphlets, on both sides, as may serve to develop the plans and conduct of each—This part of the general design, should it even fail of effecting its prime object, that of lessening the fervor of political zeal, will, at least, disseminate that general knowledge of the best interests of society and the public weal, so essential to every citizen of a free and enlightened country.

III. The DAILY ADVERTISER will contain a full and regularly digested MARINE LIST formed upon the plan of the London LLOYD's LIST, and a variety of other commercial intelligence; so that the mercantile reader may obtain at a single glance that information which he has hitherto been obliged, and often in vain, to seek thro' a large and confused mass of miscellaneous matter.

IV. The pages of this paper will be numbered, and the Subscribers furnished yearly, with A COMPLETE AND COPIOUS INDEX.—This part of the plan, which will be faithfully executed, must render a volume of these papers of more value than the original subscription.

Thus have the Editors briefly sketched out the LEADING FEATURES which shall mark their intended publication, to which they solicit a share of that public patronage and encouragement without which the most judicious plan and the greatest exertions must become equally abortive and unprofitable.

To deserve that support which they now solicit, they will leave nothing unessayed which may be compassed by the most unremitted industry and liberal expenditure.

CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The DAILY ADVERTISER will be neatly and correctly printed in Folio, on fine royal paper and with new types. It will be distributed every day (Sunday excepted) at the usual hour in the evening.

The ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION will be only six dollars—the first half years subscription to be paid on subscribing or in three months from the commencement of the paper. Afterwards to be paid half yearly in advance.

3. ADVERTISEMENTS will be conspicuously displayed, carefully corrected, and inserted upon moderate terms.

☞ Until the editors can procure a convenient central situation to consolidate their business, they will receive subscriptions and advertisements at their respective houses No. 83, N. Second-street, and No. 91, S. Front-street, from the latter of which the paper will be published.

N. B. They will issue an AVANT COURIER of the size, type, paper, and plan of the Daily Advertiser, a week or ten days before the publication of the first number, which will be distributed gratis, to enable the public to form a decided opinion on the merits of the undertaking.

Jan. 19. 1aw4w.

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]